

LT.COMDR. C. H. ROOPER. U.S.N.

TRAINING DIVISION.

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# BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

## BULLETIN

### NUMBER 130.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING  
GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO  
THE SERVICE.

## TRANSPORTATION.

### Commercial Steamship Accommodations.

The history of provisions for accommodation of Officers of Flag Rank, Captains and Commanders on commercial steamships is briefly as follows:

The Navy Regulations of 1907 authorized the issuance of single rooms on commercial steamships to Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders, when traveling under orders to or from overseas stations.

These regulations with respect to steamship accommodations, remained effective and unchanged until the Navy Regulations of 1920 were issued, at which time issuance of the following accommodations became effective: For a Commander-in-Chief going to or returning from his station - a separate suite; for all other officers of Flag rank - separate stateroom and bath; for captains and commanders - separate stateroom.

Under date of 3 April, 1928, the Comptroller General of the United States rendered a decision (A-17005), stating that after 1 June, 1928, carrier's bills would be settled on the basis of minimum first-class accommodations available on the steamer on which the officer traveled, regardless of rank. The argument of the Comptroller in this decision was to the effect that existing law permitted no more than minimum first class for all ranks. On receipt of decision A-17005, further correspondence was exchanged by the Navy Department and the Comptroller General, as a result of which the Comptroller under date of 31 May, 1928 receded slightly from his position on 3 April.

The letter of 31 May permitted, in the case of flag officers only, issuance of separate staterooms (without bath). The Comptroller stated that this special provision for flag officers would be effective only until adjournment of Congress (4 March, 1929). This stipulation was made to give the Navy Department an opportunity to obtain special legislation.

Under date of 11 June, 1928, Eleven Alnav was sent out from the Navy Department stating that minimum first-class accommodations only could be issued to officers of other than flag rank. In the case of flag officers, a separate stateroom could be furnished.

Under date of 1 August, 1928, a slight change was made in Article 1815, Navy Regulations (C.N.R.11) which provided for the following accommodations:

All Flag Officers - Separate stateroom and bath.  
Captains and Commanders - Separate Stateroom.

It was understood, of course, that the above provisions of the Regulations were to be held in abeyance, the Alnav of 11 June, 1928, then being effective. The purpose of specifying more in the Regulations than allowed by the Comptroller was the hope of legalizing this paragraph in the Regulations through definite legislation.

Two attempts were made to initiate legislation which would provide for accommodations superior to those allowed by the Comptroller. In each of these cases, the Bureau of the Budget returned the proposed legislation as "not in accordance with the financial program of the President". In each case, therefore, the proposed legislation did not reach Congress. The Bureau of the Budget indicated that in seeking special legislation considerations of rank could not be made the basis for superior accommodations.

The Bureau is now attempting to secure legislation which would permit the Bureau to issue superior steamship accommodations to Flag Officers and Captains, when the exigencies of travel require it. This legislation, if enacted, would permit the Bureau to issue superior accommodations to an officer of either of the above ranks when it was deemed necessary for him to use his stateroom as an office, or conference room. The "exigencies of travel" is the argument used here, not the argument of rank or dignity.

The present situation may be summed up as follows:

1. The Comptroller is still allowing the issuance of an individual minimum first-class room (without bath) to a Flag Officer. All other officers, regardless of rank, are allowed minimum first-class accommodations.
2. The provisions of Article 1815, Navy Regulations, as applied to commercial steamship accommodations for Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders, are at least temporarily held in abeyance.
3. Paragraph 1-36, U. S. Navy Travel Instructions, is effective and should be strictly complied with by issuing officers.
4. Eleven Alnav of 11 June, 1928, is still in effect.

#### TRAINING.

##### Qualified Red Cross Life Savers.

Out of the last six companies at the Training Station, Newport, a total of twenty-four men have been qualified as Red Cross Life Savers. Ships having any of these men on board will find it an advantage to list them in order that their services may be utilized where swimming parties are under instruction.

### G.C.T. Marks and Schooling.

A comparison of the General Classification Test marks of recruits shows some interesting results, which shed light on the question of what relation the test has to schooling. A common assumption is that the General Classification Test is a measure of a man's schooling, and this assumption seems at first glance to be supported by the fact that, commonly, those who have more schooling have higher tests. However, closer investigation shows that this doesn't work both ways. For example, a recent platoon of recruits at Hampton Roads had four men whose General Classification Test marks gave them a percentile rank (P.R.) above 80, but whose schooling gave them a P.R. of 35. (Percentile rank 80 means that the man is better than 80% of the recruits in the Navy in quality measured).

On the other hand, no man whose P.R. in the General Classification Test was below 50 had a P.R. above 35 in amount of schooling. That is to say, a man can have a high G.C.T. without much schooling, but he can't have a low G.C.T. and get very far in school. Evidently the assumption that the G.C.T. is a measure of a man's schooling is not strictly correct. Instead, the G.C.T. is a measure of a man's ability to succeed in school, or of his scholastic aptitude. This is much more valuable, since it helps pick the man who can learn readily.

### An Index to Probability of Desertion.

From October, 1929, to April, 1930, the men who were declared deserters included 212 who had G.C.T. marks entered in their records. An analysis of these marks made with due regard to the normal distribution of enlisted men on the G.C.T. scale, indicates that during this period the probability of desertion was  $3 \frac{1}{3}$  times as great for a man with a G.C.T. mark of 0-10 as it was for a man with a mark of 90-100. The ratio varies fairly consistently between these extremes.

### Recruits Under Instruction.

The following table shows the number of recruits under instruction at the various Training Stations on 3 May, 1930:

	:Great:	Hampton:	Newport:	San	:
	Lakes:	Roads	: R.I.	:Diego	: Total
: Recruit Training	:	:	:	:	:
: Apprentice Seamen	: 517	: 537	:	: 464	: 669 : 2187
: Seamen Second Class	: 10	: 18	:	: 15	: 8 : 51
: Firemen Third Class	: 0	: 0	:	: 0	: 1 : 1
: Other Ratings	: 14	: 45	:	: 5	: 19 : 83
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	: 541	: 600	:	: 484	: 697 : 2322

## NAVAL RESERVE.

### Courtesy Card for Naval Reserve Officers.

The Bureau recently devised a form of identification for Naval Reserve Officers of convenient pocket size, mounted in a suitable leatherette folder, which is to be known as the "United States Naval Reserve Courtesy Card". A supply of these cards has been forwarded to the Commandants of the various Naval Districts. They will contain the name and rank of the officer to whom issued, his photograph, and the signatures of the officer and of the Commandant of the District.

It is hoped that the issuance of these cards will encourage officers of the Naval Reserve to visit ships and stations of the regular Navy whenever opportunity offers, and that such visits will encourage a closer association between officers of the active service and of the Naval Reserve, and will afford the latter officers opportunities for broadening their professional knowledge.

### Commissioning of Officers in Naval Aviation Reserve.

The Department has just approved a policy in connection with Naval Reserve Aviation in accordance with which those students who will have successfully completed the present Pensacola course with those classes graduating in March, 1931, and thereafter, will be commissioned in the Naval Reserve provided they have been found physically and psychologically qualified by a statutory medical examining board to perform duty as pilots of naval aircraft. This constitutes an exception to the provisions of the Naval Reserve Regulations which contemplate that no officer shall be appointed in the Fleet or Volunteer Naval Reserve until he has passed a professional examination therefor, with the specific exceptions of graduates of the Naval Academy, ex-officers of the regular Navy, and graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The present course given the Reserve students at Pensacola is the same as that for students of the regular Navy. It is believed that this course, together with the instructions governing the educational requirements and the selection of students are such as to insure that all students are educationally qualified for commission.

## LEGISLATIVE.

### Pay Legislation.

The Joint Committee to investigate pay matters has not met since the last issue of the Bulletin. With the return to the United States on 6 May of Senator Reed, the author of the resolution forming the Joint Committee, and the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, it is believed that the Committee will proceed with its investigation. There appears little chance, however, that any legislation resulting from the Committee's investigation can be introduced and passed before the adjournment of the



present session of Congress. The maximum progress that can reasonably be hoped for is the completion of the Committee's investigation, already begun by the individual study of data supplied by the several Services, and the preparation of a bill in time for action thereon in the next session, beginning in early December.

#### Line Personnel Bill.

The Line Personnel Bill, stricken from the unanimous consent calendar on 21 April after objection by Mr. French, was replaced thereon at the request of the author, and Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Britten. It was not reached on the unanimous consent calendar on Monday, 5 May, the first day for that calendar after 21 April. The "consent calendar" will be heard again on 19 May - the first and third Mondays being regular days therefor - and it appears probable that the bill will be reached on the calendar that day. If it is then passed, it will be possible to supply the Selection Board with the additional numbers, since the Board, which meets this year on 12 May, must necessarily, under the law, continue in session until at least ten days from the day of meeting, and will therefore still be in session.

#### Other Legislation.

Conference agreement has been reached on the Public Works Bill which has passed both Houses but in slightly different form, and it is probable that the final enactment of this bill will follow shortly. The conference reinserted the drydock at San Diego, stricken out by the House; continued the authority to lease the New Orleans drydock as provided by the House, and continued the reduction of the cost of the Commandant's quarters in the Canal Zone from \$35,000 to \$15,000.

In the Senate the Naval Treaty has been submitted by the President and hearings begun by both the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate. There has been no legislative action of general interest to naval personnel by the Senate during the past two weeks.

In the House in the consent calendar on May 5th, minor bills were passed permitting the appointment of Pay Clerks from petty officers first class, legalizing the status of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations and granting him the highest pay of his rank, and authorizing the Marine Band to attend the next Confederate reunion.

Important general bills were passed over without prejudice and will therefore remain on the consent calendar, as follows: Marine Corps Personnel Bill and a bill validating the transfer of certain retired personnel of the Naval Reserve. Bills for hospitals at Washington and Philadelphia were objected to for the first time but may be reintroduced on the calendar for a second appearance thereon if desired.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## Salary Comparisons.

Members of the Naval Academy Class of 1907 who have left the Service were recently canvassed to secure comparisons of their present situations as regards income with the salaries of those members of the Class who remain on the Active List. The following notes and data on the information received from this canvass are published as of probable interest:

- (a) The canvass was secret; the compiler of these figures had no knowledge of whose questionnaires were included or of the identity of the individual submitting any particular questionnaire.
- (b) Questionnaires were sent to all members who had resigned and who could be reached. Of 37 who resigned before graduation, 18 have answered. Of 43 who resigned since graduation, 30 have answered.
- (c) For comparison, the figures for those still in the service are also given. No effort was made to make the number of these exact, as it has no bearing on the comparison.
- (d) The following table shows the result of the canvass.

		Number Making Various Incomes					
		Resigned			Still in Service		
Group	Annual Income (Gross)	Before	After	Total	Act-	Re-	Total
	or Pay and Allowances	gradu-	Gradu-	Total	Act-	Re-	Total
		ation	ation		ive	tired	
1	Below \$5,000	3	2	5	-	10	10(a)
2	\$5,000 to \$7,000	6	6	12	114	-	114(b)
3	\$7,000 to \$9,000	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	\$9,000 to \$15,000	6	9	15	-	-	-
5	\$15,000 to \$25,000	1	7	8	-	-	-
6	\$25,000 to \$100,000	-	6	6	-	-	-
7	Over \$100,000	1	-	1	-	-	-
		18	30	48	114	10	124

- (a) Does not include private income.
- (b) Does not include extra pay for aviators.
- (e) For a further comparison, if all who resigned after graduation and did not answer were considered as falling in Group 1, and the following values were used for each group, the average income would be \$13,900.

Group	Income	Number in Group
1	\$3,000	15
2	6,000	6
3	8,000	0
4	10,000	9
5	18,000	7
6	50,000	6
7	100,000	0

- (f) The most unfavorable comparison would be made by using the lowest figure of each group, such as \$25,000 in group 6, for the computation. If this is done, except in group 1, where \$3,000 is used, the average income becomes over \$9,500, or over \$1,500 higher than that of officers on the active list.
- (g) On the basis of paragraph (e), the average income of those who resigned before graduation is \$7,800, about \$1,000 above those on the active list. This includes all those 19 who did not answer as being in class 1. If these 19 be omitted, the average is \$12,800, or about \$6,000 above those on the active list.
- (h) The number of individuals who answered whose income is greater than that of officers of the class on the active list is 31 out of a total of 48. Twelve of the others fall in group 2, within which falls the income of officers on the active list.

Investigate Before Investing in Real Estate.

The Bureau is frequently in receipt of letters from civilians who have the interest and well being of Naval personnel at heart, and who earnestly desire to offer their counsel, based on experience in their particular line of endeavor, for the guidance of Naval officers and men. A letter of this character, the tenor of which is as follows, was recently received from the Vice-President and Title Officer of a prominent title guaranty company.

There are so many officers and men who lose money in the purchase of real estate that careful investigation is advised before investing. The following steps are most strongly recommended for those who contemplate investing money in real estate:

- (1) Write to the Chamber of Commerce of the County Seat where the land is located;
- (2) Write to the Title Insurance Company located in such County Seat, or;
- (3) Ascertain from the local bank the sum that it would loan on the land sought to be purchased, if the prospective purchaser owned in clear, and;
- (4) In any case, pay the consideration into escrow with appropriate instructions as to the delivery thereof, contingent upon title status.



### Leech Lawn Tennis Trophy Competition, 1930.

The seventh competition for the Leech Lawn Tennis Trophy will be held at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., on 19 July, 1930. The Leech Trophy was presented by Mr. A. Y. Leech, Jr., through the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, in 1924, for annual competition by teams representing the Army and Navy.

The Trophy is intended to be a perpetual one and is awarded annually on the results of four single matches and three double matches. Results of the competition to date have been as follows:

1924	Army	7	Navy	0
1925	Army	4	Navy	3
1926	Navy	5	Army	2
1927	Navy	7	Army	0
1928	Navy	4	Army	3
1929	Navy	6	Army	1

The Bureau has recently addressed a letter to All Ships and Stations and Marine Corps Activities with a view to interesting all those qualified to compete and to bring out the best talent available to retain the Leech Trophy for the Navy. The following points, covered in the letter mentioned above, are repeated here as of interest to the candidates for the 1930 team:

- (1) Officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps on active duty are eligible for the competition.
- (2) The Navy team consists of ten members.
- (3) No candidates can be reimbursed for moneys spent for travel, etc., in connection with the Leech Trophy Match.

### New Type of Deck Log Cover.

Last September, the Bureau distributed fifty samples of a new type of cover for the rough deck log throughout the service and requested that after they had been used for six months a report be made to the Bureau on their desirability and durability.

Many of these reports have reached the Bureau and practically every report states that this new type is much more desirable than the old. The only complaint received, and this has come from several sources, is that the fly-leaves of the rough log fit so tightly that the edges of the cover tear out. The Bureau believes that this complaint can be very easily overcome if the ends of the stiff fly-leaf on the back of Form 330 is trimmed off just a little for inserting the log in the cover.

It is the intention of the Bureau to have this fly-leaf made shorter when the next supply of Form 330 is printed.

### Midshipmen's Cruise Itinerary.

The itinerary for the Midshipmen's Practice Cruise for this Summer has been approved. Approximately 980 members of the First and Third classes will make the cruise in the ARKANSAS, FLORIDA and UTAH.

The Second Class will remain at Annapolis for aviation instruction.

The schedule follows:

<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Port</u>	<u>Depart</u>
	Annapolis	June 6
June 21	Cherbourg, France	July 1
July 5	Kiel, Germany	July 9
July 11	Oslo, Norway	July 14
July 16	Edinburgh, Scotland via English Channel	July 28
August 14	Hampton Roads	August 18
August 18	Southern Drill Grounds	August 28
August 29	Annapolis	

### Insurance.

The Bureau is in receipt of information to the effect that certain insurance companies have amended their rules, so that "Chief Warrant Officers, Warrant Officers, and First Grade Non-Commissioned Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, who have heretofore been classed as intermediate risks for insurance, are now eligible (excepting those in the aviation and submarine service) for ordinary rates on policies for sums of \$2,000 and less, without medical examination."

It may be stated that, in general, the intermediate rate is considerably higher than the ordinary rate. Personnel falling within the classification noted above should, when contemplating taking out insurance, investigate whether or not this ruling is adhered to by the company they propose taking out insurance with.

### Navy Rifle and Pistol Teams.

Commander Willis A. Lee, Jr., U.S. Navy, has been selected as the Captain of the Navy Rifle and Pistol Teams for the season of 1930. Commander Lee is one of the Navy's most distinguished marksmen. He was a member of the first Naval Academy team to take part in the National Matches. This team finished among the prize winners. In the same season the then Midshipman Lee won both the National Individual Rifle and Pistol Matches, a feat which has not been accomplished by any other marksman. In 1909 he shot on the Navy Team which won the National Team Match. In 1925 he captained the Navy Team, which stood second in that year. In his many competitions, as an individual or team shot, his record has been brilliant.

This year's team squads will assemble at the Naval Academy on 19 May. Rifle and pistol training and attendance at the Navy Small Arms Firing School will occupy the officers and men until 1 July. On that date the course in the School will close and qualified men will be given certificates as graduates, and those especially well qualified will be awarded certificates as "Instructors in Small Arms". At this time, the less skillful members will be returned to their ships or stations, and the reduced squads will move to the Bay State Rifle Range at Wakefield, Massachusetts, to continue training and take part in the New England Rifle and Pistol Matches. In mid-August, upon completion of these matches, the still further reduced squads will move to Camp Perry, Ohio, where the matches of the National Rifle Association will start on about 25 August. These matches will be followed by the National Matches in the week beginning 1 September.

The rifle and pistol squads will be separate units this year for the first time. Pistol shooting is not up to as high a standard in the Navy as rifle shooting and an effort is being made to put it there. The separate pistol unit will be of material assistance in accomplishing this as it will develop a considerable number of trained pistol instructors for the Fleet.

Nominations indicate that this year's squads will be very strong ones. The following officers and men, who have shot on previous Navy Rifle Teams, will be on hand for the five "old team" places:

Lieutenant J. W. Jamison, U.S.N., Naval Training Station,  
Great Lakes, Ill.,

Lieutenant C. E. Voegeli, U.S.N., Postgraduate School,

Lieutenant (j.g.) G. M. Cox, U.S.N., U.S.S. LANGLEY,

" " " E. W. Rawlins, U.S.N., USS TENNESSEE,

" " " H. D. Wolleson, U.S.N., USS MARBLEHEAD,

" " " A. D. Kramer, U.S.N., USS DETROIT,

Ensign C. E. Coffin, Jr., USS NEVADA,

Criswell, F. M., G.M.lc, U.S.N., USS REINA MERCEDES,

Peterson, E. S., G.M.lc, U.S.N., U.S.S. BARNEY,

Simmonds, C., T.M.lc, U.S.N., U.S.S. CHALLENGE,

Mlynczak, L., Cox., U.S.N., U.S.S. CALIFORNIA,

Mosly, E. W., Cox., U.S.N., U.S.S. NEVADA.

Such distinguished pistol shots as Lieutenant (j.g.) B. Bartlett, U.S.N., Postgraduate School, and Boring, A., F.C.lc, U.S.N., U.S.S. WHITNEY, will be with the pistol squad.

About ninety other officers and men from the BATTLE and SCOUTING FLEETS and the SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON will be on hand to compete for places on the teams. These men have been selected by means of Fleet competitions which have this year maintained their former high records for marksmanship. Match winners in these Fleet competitions this year were as follows:

#### BATTLE FLEET

Rifle, U.S.S. CALIFORNIA; Officers' Pistol, U.S.S. NEW MEXICO;  
Enlisted Men's Pistol, U.S.S. CALIFORNIA.

#### SCOUTING FLEET.

Rifle, U.S.S. NEVADA; Officers' Pistol, U.S.S. NEVADA;  
Enlisted Men's Pistol, U.S.S. OKLAHOMA.

#### U. S. FLEET.

Rifle, U.S.S. NEVADA; Officers' Pistol, U.S.S. NEVADA;  
Enlisted Men's Pistol, U.S.S. CALIFORNIA.

#### State Nautical Schools.

The creation of a State Nautical School at San Francisco, California, is now an established fact. A vessel of the Shipping Board has been turned over to the Navy Department and will be loaned to the State of California as a State Marine Schoolship.

New Orleans, Louisiana, is endeavoring to get legislation for a State Nautical School.

#### New Medals.

The United States Mint at Philadelphia is expected to deliver to the Department, in time for delivery to the recipients the week of May 19, the gold medals awarded in the name of Congress to the officers of the NC-4.

The Nicaraguan Campaign Medal has about reached the final stages, the design having been approved and arrangements are now under way for the striking of the medals.

Due to lack of funds, it is not probable that any action will be taken toward securing the Yangtze Campaign Medal until next year.

24 MAY 1930.

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### NUMBER 131.

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GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO  
THE SERVICE.



OFFICER PERSONNEL.

Assignments of Flag Officers.

Flag officers who are to assume sea commands as a result of impending personnel changes, and the senior officers who are to be attached to the staffs of the major commands, are as follows:

Commander in Chief, U.S. FLEET, Rear Admiral Jehu V. Chase, U.S. Navy.  
Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U.S. Navy.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, Captain Fred H. Poteet, U.S. Navy.

Commander in Chief, BATTLE FLEET, Rear Admiral Frank H. Schofield, U.S. Navy.  
Chief of Staff, Captain William C. Watts, U.S. Navy.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, Captain Robert L. Ghormley, U.S. Navy.

Commander, SCOUTING FLEET, Rear Admiral Arthur L. Willard, U.S. Navy.  
Chief of Staff, Captain Samuel W. Bryant, U.S. Navy.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, Commander Turner F. Caldwell, U.S. Navy.

Commander, BATTLESHIP DIVISIONS, BATTLE FLEET, Rear Admiral Richard H. Leigh, U.S. Navy.  
Chief of Staff, Captain Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S. Navy.

Commander, DESTROYER SQUADRONS, BATTLE FLEET, Rear Admiral William H. Standley, U.S. Navy.

Commander, AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS, BATTLE FLEET, Rear Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, U.S. Navy.

Commander, BATTLESHIP DIVISION THREE, BATTLE FLEET, Rear Admiral Joel R. P. Pringle, U.S. Navy.

Commander, BATTLESHIP DIVISION FOUR, BATTLE FLEET, Rear Admiral Harley H. Christy, U.S. Navy.

Commander FLEET BASE FORCE, Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, U.S. Navy.

Commander CONTROL FORCE, Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U.S. Navy.

Commander LIGHT CRUISER DIVISION TWO, SCOUTING FLEET, Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin, U.S. Navy.

Flag officers have been designated to shore billets as follows:

Members, General Board, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Senn, U.S. Navy.  
" " John R. Y. Blakely, U.S. Navy.  
" " Frank H. Clark, U.S. Navy.  
" " Henry V. Butler, U.S. Navy.

Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham,  
U.S.Navy.

President, Naval War College, Rear Admiral Harris Laning,  
U.S.Navy.

Commandant, First Naval District, Admiral Louis M. Multon,  
U.S.Navy.

Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Vice Admiral Lucius A.  
Bostwick, U.S.Navy.

Commandant, Eighth Naval District, Rear Admiral Thomas P.  
Magruder, U.S.Navy.

Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, Vice Admiral William C.  
Cole, U.S.Navy.

Commandant, Fifteenth Naval District, Rear Admiral James J.  
Raby, U.S.Navy.

Commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Rear Admiral Frank H.  
Brunby, U.S.Navy.

#### Commendation.

The Secretary of the Navy recently addressed the following letter of commendation to Lieutenant Delwyn Hyatt, U.S.N., U.S.Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland:

"1. From correspondence received in the Navy Department it appears that at nine fifteen p.m. on 20 April 1930 you heard cries coming from the water in front of your house. The night was extremely dark and the water very cold. Without regard for your personal safety you swam one hundred yards to an overturned canoe from whence the cries came, where you found an unconscious woman and a frightened and exhausted man. The woman's head was underwater and she was in grave danger of drowning. The man was too unnerved to be of any assistance. You brought these people ashore, took them to your house and revived the woman. Without your prompt assistance this woman would probably have drowned.

"2. Your actions were in keeping with the best traditions of the Navy and I take pleasure in commending you for your prompt and courageous rescue."

#### ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

##### Standard Monthly Quotas of First Enlistments, 1931.

The standard monthly quota of first enlistments for the Recruiting Service to meet during the fiscal year 1931 has been fixed at 1600. This is an increase of 33 1/3% over the quota set for the pres-

ent fiscal year. Monthly quotas of recruits will be transferred to training stations as follows:

Hampton Roads	284
Newport	316
Great Lakes	458
San Diego	542

#### Enlistments During April.

Applicants for enlistment at all recruiting stations during April, 1930, reached a total of 8637. There were 971 first enlistments, and 209 re-enlistments, at recruiting stations during the month. Total first enlistments for the fiscal year to 1 May, 1930, were 11,368, while re-enlistments for the same period numbered 1,994.

#### TRAINING.

##### A.M.M.3c. Course Being Distributed.

The training course for Aviation Machinist Mate, 3c, is being broadcast to the service in advance of the progress and examination questions. Ordinarily, progress and examination questions accompany courses but exception is made in this case in order that this Aviation Training Course may be made available to the service at once. Lack of funds necessitated the postponement of the printing of progress and examination questions for this course until the next fiscal year. As soon as this delayed printing is completed, the progress tests and examination questions will be distributed.

##### Slidefilms for Holmes Projectors.

The PRUITT reports that slidefilms may be shown successfully in the Holmes projector. The Bureau will be glad to furnish slidefilms to vessels provided with these projectors, as well as to those which obtained the standard projector issued by the Bureau.

#### DISCIPLINE.

##### Punishments Decrease.

A natural reaction to an improvement in the state of discipline should be a decrease in punishments. This Bureau has held to the opinion that discipline is a reciprocal relationship between men of different stations which accomplishes the highest degree of efficient, spontaneous, and intelligent cooperation in all of the hardships and trials of service. A well-disciplined body of men, therefore, will have few delinquents.

The records of courts-martial covering the six months ending April 30 of the current year are most gratifying. Throughout the Navy there were 30.6% fewer trials by General Court-Martial than ever before. There were also 11% fewer trials by Summary Court-Martial, and 20.5% fewer trials by Deck Court. The Bureau has been endeavoring

to improve the quality of recruits by more exacting requirements from an educational standpoint. In addition, the Bureau has made every effort to enlist the aid and sympathetic cooperation of commanding officers ashore and afloat, in facilitating instruction of enlisted personnel. The courts-martial results therefore constitute somewhat of an index of results. In view of the fact that most offenses are committed by enlisted men during the first year of service, the Bureau believes that its change of practice with regard to recruiting is therefore proving beneficial. By the same token, the Bureau believes that the interest of commanding officers in the education and training of enlisted personnel is reflected in the decrease of punishments for which the usual corrective measures indicated are courts-martial.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

##### Reimbursement for Travel by Automobile.

Enlisted men transferred and authorized to travel by private automobile are incurring delay, in many cases, in the settlement of their claims for reimbursement for such travel. They are forwarding their claims to the Bureau of Navigation. This is not necessary.

The instructions, covering this class of travel, are contained in Paragraphs 3-32 and 3-33 of the U. S. Navy Travel Instructions.

Change No. 2 to the U. S. Navy Travel Instructions, now being prepared for distribution to the service, will contain further instructions on this point.

Public Voucher (S&A Form 98) is the proper form to use in submitting claims for this travel, except in the cases of enlisted men on recruiting duty in other than the Ninth and Twelfth Naval Districts.

Men on recruiting duty in the Ninth and Twelfth Naval Districts use Form 98. The claims of these men are paid by the supply officers for those Districts.

It is necessary for men on recruiting duty in other than the Ninth and Twelfth Naval Districts to submit their claims to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and such claims should be made out on Form 1012-1012a, accompanied by original and two certified copies of orders.

#### HYDROGRAPHIC.

##### Rear Admiral Long a Director of International Hydrographic Bureau.

The United States Government continues to have a representative on the Directing Board of the International Hydrographic Bureau at Monaco. At an election held 5 May, Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U.S.Navy (Ret.), was elected as a Director to fill a vacancy due to the death of Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.Navy (Ret.).

There were candidates from Great Britain, The Netherlands, Germany, and the United States. On the first ballot, cast early in April, the United States candidate received the largest number of votes, but according to the Statutes of the International Hydrographic Bureau, a candidate must receive the majority of votes cast to be elected on the first ballot. On the second ballot, a plurality elects and Admiral Long was elected. He also received a majority of the votes on the second ballot.

The International Hydrographic Bureau is an association of maritime states (twenty-two in number) and has for its object the coordination of the efforts of the Hydrographic Offices of the Associated States, the improvement of charts and the services of nautical information to mariners the world over. This Bureau was permanently established in Monaco in June, 1921, as a result of the International Hydrographic Conference held in London in June and July, 1919.

Since the United States produces, with the single exception of Great Britain, the greatest number of charts (about 2900), the necessary Pilot Charts, Notices to Mariners, Light Lists, Sailing Directions, etc., and possesses so many valuable archives relating to hydrography and oceanography which are constantly consulted, it is very gratifying to the Navy Department to have an officer of the Navy on the Board of Directors of the Bureau.

#### NAVAL RESERVE.

##### Useful Books for Naval Reserve Officers.

Commander Louis J. Connelly, U.S.N. (Ret.), has recently published two books, "Notes for U.S.N.R. Deck Officers" and "Notes for U.S.N.R. Engineer Officers", which should be extremely useful to Reserve Officers in studying in preparation for their promotion examinations, and in improving their general professional knowledge. The Bureau is furnishing copies of these publications to Fleet Reserve Organizations and Armories, and to merchant vessels having on board four or more officers of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. Individuals may purchase these books from the author at the approximate price of \$5.00 per copy for the former and \$4.00 per copy for the latter.

##### Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

The "Approved List" of vessels from which vessels may be commissioned in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve now consists of 1125 vessels. The Bureau has recently revised this list, eliminating those vessels which have been lost, scrapped, or transferred to foreign registry. The Bureau contemplates printing or mimeographing this list and issuing it to the various Commandants about 1 July, 1930. The names of any additional vessels which the Commandants wish placed on this list should reach the Bureau as soon as possible.



2586 officers have now been commissioned in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve, and 115 vessels have been warranted to fly the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve flag.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### Nicaraguan Elections, 1930.

Preparations for supervision by the United States of the Nicaraguan congressional elections, which are to be held during the first week of November this year, are well under way. Exercise of this supervision will be very largely intrusted to officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps and some Army personnel.

President Moncada of Nicaragua, shortly after his inauguration, addressed a formal communication to the Government of the United States, stating that the Government of Nicaragua, "being desirous of laying the foundation for peace in the Republic in a firm and stable manner, by the practice of free institutions, has arrived at an agreement with the Honorable Supreme Court of Justice, by which this High Tribunal, in the exercise of the powers which are conferred on it by the Electoral Law of March 20, 1923, will appoint a citizen of the United States of America, previously designated by His Excellency the President of the United States, as President of the National Board of Election, in order to assure complete impartiality of this official, and as the primary part of a general plan aiming at the attainment of truly free elections in the future". The letter further requested designation of the United States citizen who would serve in this capacity. The President has accordingly designated Captain Alfred Wilkinson Johnson, U. S. Navy, for appointment by the Nicaraguan Supreme Court as President of the National Board of Elections.

Captain Johnson, who is at present Director of Naval Intelligence, is a member of the Naval Academy class of 1899. During the Spanish War he served in our Fleet off Santiago, Cuba, and later was on duty in the Philippines during the Insurrection. During the World War he was with the first destroyer flotilla to be sent abroad, and operated against enemy submarines in the War Zone. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by our Government, and decorated with the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Great Britain, for his war service. After the War, while in command of the Naval Air Squadrons, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, he was charged with the bombing of the ex-German warships off the Atlantic Coast. Later he was Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Preparations for assigning and training the Naval personnel for the electoral mission are being made. Approximately forty-five Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, of whom more than twenty are junior line officers of the Navy who served on the Nicaraguan electoral mission of 1928, will be ordered to this duty. In addition, a few civilian technical experts will be assigned to the mission.

A battalion of three hundred enlisted men of the Navy, and ten officers, line and staff, will be assembled at Coco Solo, beginning early in June. These men will be practically all taken from the Fleet and will leave their ships when the Battle Fleet transits the Canal next month. They will be transported from the Canal Zone to Corinto and Bluefields by ships of the Special Service Squadron early in July, and upon arrival will be further distributed to undertake the large amount of work required in preparation for the election. The general scheme of supervision adopted in 1928 will be followed this year. The national board, departmental and cantonal boards of elections will be established for this election as for the 1928 election.

#### Ship's Service Store Robbed.

On the night of April 27-28, the Ship's Service Store of the Receiving Ship at New York was robbed. Cash amounting to \$337.09 and stock to the value of \$100.83 were found missing. The safe had apparently been opened by someone who had a knowledge of the combination. A Seaman first class, one of the employees of the store, is missing. He was custodian of a key to the store and was informed of the combination of the safe. Fortunately, he had recently been bonded as required by the revised Ship's Service Department Regulations, and it is probable that the Ship's Service Store will suffer little if any loss. Regardless of who perpetrated the theft, the value of bonds for Ship's Service Store employees is evident.

#### High Legal Interest Rates.

The Bureau's attention has recently been called to the case of an enlisted man who borrowed \$200.00 from a loan company in Norfolk, Va., in December, 1925, and who failed to meet the required payments. Although he has repaid \$273.82 on the loan, there is still an amount of \$153.00 due and outstanding. Upon investigation it is found that the legal rate of interest on loans of \$300.00 or less, in the State of Virginia, is 3½% per month, and if the loan is not repaid in installments as required, this rate of 3½% per month may be indefinitely charged on the balance due. As similar rates are probably legal in other states on small loans without security, Naval personnel borrowing small sums to be repaid on the installment plan, are warned to carefully read the contract before borrowing money in this manner, as this is equivalent to interest at the rate of 42% per year.

#### Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal.

The date for the termination of the Second Nicaraguan Campaign has now been set as 31 March, 1930. General Order No. 197, that was first issued setting forth the conditions of award of the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, is being cancelled and a new General Order, No. 206, is being issued which incorporates this change, together with some other minor ones in the periods for which the personnel of certain ships are eligible for the medal.

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned the name "AKRON" to the Rigid Airship ZRS-4, under construction at the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, Akron, Ohio. This is the first of the two Rigid Airships which were authorized to be constructed by Act of Congress approved 24 June, 1926.

"Laying the ring" of ZRS-4 - the term used to describe the initial operation in the building of an airship and which is equivalent to laying the keel of a ship - was accomplished 31 October, 1929, in the hangar of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, Akron, Ohio. This airship will be inflated with 3,500,000 cubic feet of helium gas and when completed will be the largest in existence. It will weigh 98 tons, leaving 82 tons as useful load, to include the crew of about 45, provisions, fuel, etc. Translated into speed and distance, the airship can cruise about 2500 miles at her maximum speed of 84 miles per hour, or over 10,000 miles at her normal cruising speed of 60 miles per hour. She will be ready for flight trials about July, 1931. Construction of the second rigid airship has not yet been undertaken.

The two airships are intended for operation with the Fleet, one based on the East Coast and one on the West Coast.

#### Colors for Tomb of Admiral Dewey.

The Colors now in place at the Tomb of Admiral Dewey in the Washington Cathedral consist of the National Ensign and the Blue Infantry Flag of the U. S. Naval Academy, from which he graduated in the Class of 1858.

They were the official Regimental Colors before, during, and after the World War and were taken from their place of honor over the Altar of the Chapel to be carried at the head of the Regiment of Midshipmen, who formed the personal escort at the funeral of their friend, Admiral Dewey.

The Colors were carried in procession at the Dewey Commemorative Service held in the Bethlehem Chapel, 1 May, 1930, and with the approval of the authorities of the Naval Academy, were presented to the Cathedral authorities on that date by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.Navy, who made the commemorative address.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

##### Pay Legislation.

The Joint Committee to investigate pay matters has not met since the last issue of the Bulletin.

### Line Personnel Bill.

The Line Personnel Bill was reached on the unanimous consent calendar on Tuesday, May 20th, and was objected to by Representative Taber of New York and several others. Consequent to this action the bill cannot now be replaced on the consent calendar and must await action on the first Naval Committee Calendar day, unless by a special rule or otherwise an opportunity for its consideration by the House is afforded earlier. This possibility appears the best hope for action on this bill during this session of Congress, as it does not appear probable that the Naval Committee calendar day will be reached until the beginning of the next session in December.

### Naval Treaty.

The Naval Treaty has been sent to the Senate by the President and hearings held by both the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. Admiral Pratt, Rear Admirals Jones and Pringle, Naval Advisors, and Rear Admirals Bristol and Chase of the General Board, have testified before both Committees. The discussion has chiefly centered upon the number and gun-power of cruisers allowed to the several countries, and consideration of the ratio set for Japan as compared with England and the United States.

### Naval Appropriation Act.

The Naval Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1931, which had been held in the House Appropriations Committee pending the results of the Naval Conference, was reported to the House by that Committee and passed by the House.

The bill carries funds for the annual upkeep of the Navy for the next fiscal year. It allows 84,500 men, and continues the four appointment basis at the Naval Academy for the supply of officers. An amendment made on the floor carries approximately three million dollars for the beginning of the Public Works authorized by the recent Public Works Act. The bill provides funds for continuation of the construction of the first five cruisers of the 15 cruiser program and of two of the second five. These 7, with the 8 of the earlier program, will make the total of 15 allowed the United States immediately under the Treaty, the remaining 3 of the 18 are, under the Treaty, to be begun in later years. Thus the bill provides for conditions which will exist in case the Treaty is ratified.

Funds are also provided for completing the modernization of the Pennsylvania and Arizona, which according to the Committee's statement will account for the modernization of 10 of the existing 18 battleships. The Treaty, however, provides for the scrapping of 3 of these 10 which have been modernized. Funds are naturally provided for the completion of the six V type submarines, and the last 3 of the 8 light cruisers now under construction under earlier programs; and also for work on the aircraft carrier provided in the recent cruiser program. The bill also carries an increase in the appropriation Recreation Enlisted Men. The purpose of the increase is to provide funds for installing "talkies" on vessels of the Fleet.

### Other Legislation.

The Public Works Bill conference report was adopted, and the Bill signed by the President on 14 May. The long-pending Bill for the relief of retired Reserve Officers and transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, in correction of certain rulings reducing their retired pay and questioning the legality of transfer, has now been passed by both Houses and awaits signature by the President. Also, a bill was recently passed authorizing the payment of the 6 months' death gratuity to the beneficiaries of members of the Fleet Naval Reserve who die while on active duty.

Bills were passed in the House for the retirement, on account of line of duty disability, of nurses of the Army and the Navy, and for hospitalization without subsistence charges of retired enlisted men and transferred men of the Fleet Reserve. These bills now await action by the Senate.